Improving the System of Developing a Valuable Attitude towards the Family in Adolescent

Ismoilov Sherzodbek Dilshodovich
Lecturer at the Department of Theory and Methods of Physical Culture, Fergana State University

Abstract: The backbone of the family and society. In the minds of our children, feelings of love for the country are formed in the family, in the neighborhood where they live. The future of the country, peace and prosperity depends first and foremost on our children growing up in this small community. In which family, in which neighborhood, as long as the upbringing is well organized, that family, that neighborhood will prosper. This article discusses and comments on how to improve the system of developing a valued attitude towards the family in adolescent students.

Keywords: Adolescents, youth upbringing, family, spirituality, culture, values, traditions, development, education and upbringing.

The question of when to start raising a child? Many scholars have given different answers to it. In particular, IbnSina replied that the upbringing of a child should be done from the mother's womb before birth. Attention to family, morals and education is one of our most ingrained duties. The proverb "Seven neighboring parents for one child" is typical of our people. This proverb itself shows how important parenting is for us. The people of the neighborhood, especially the elderly, never passed by a child who was doing bad things on the street, and immediately reprimanded him and called him to the right path. After all, our sacred religion, which commands us to be beautiful, polite, well-mannered in all respects, and to purify the attaches great importance to the family.

The family environment becomes stable as the parent feels responsible. Along with parents, the neighborhood is a great role model for children to grow up politely. It is not in vain that our people say, "He does what he sees in the bird's nest." A parent raising a child should be able to display noble qualities in every movement, gait, behavior, and interaction with others. Because a child is by nature extremely imitative and observant. That is why those around him, with their habits, sometimes influence them without realizing it. Rude relationships in the family, a lot of lying, unpleasant behavior create an unhealthy environment that negatively affects the upbringing of the child. Parental behavior plays an important role in the upbringing of children. If a child grows up hearing rude, harsh words from a parent and eating a bitch, it will negatively affect his nature. This, in turn, leads to the formation of "mentally ill" people from a child brought up in an unhealthy family environment. They also have a negative impact on the morale of the society.

As a result of the parents' exposure to "popular culture" in the family, the upbringing of children is also negatively affected. Throughout his life, a person considers a person as an example for himself, from which a person seeks to live like him, to achieve success as he has achieved, to climb to the highest peaks. Today, young members of society face many challenges as they emulate the thinking and lifestyle of other cultures for their own lives.

In the 21st century, different lifestyles and ideas have entered the competition. In order to

succeed, each state must have an ideology based on the expression of its religious and national values to others while maintaining its identity. Otherwise, the loss of identity, the renunciation of invaluable values, separates man from progress and turns him into a without a dependent, independent mind. It can be felt that the conspiracies being carried out secretly to achieve selfish ends are aimed at destroying the identity of some nations. In this case, the focus is not on capturing areas, but on capturing the human mind.

Of course, raising a child is very complicated and responsible. This requires every parent to work on themselves regularly, to keep abreast of all the information about the upbringing of children. Parenting is not just a set of experience, simple instructions and knowledge, but also a complex process that includes knowledge in areas such as religious and moral knowledge, medicine, ethics, psychology, pedagogy. The difficulty of family upbringing today is that, firstly, as society develops, the requirements for the formation of a comprehensively mature person will increase. This requires the family to increase the quality and scope of aesthetic, sexual, moral education of the child. The heritage of our great thinkers and ancestors plays an important role in the formation of a healthy lifestyle in the hearts and minds of young people, a sense of respect for national and universal values. After all, in the works of our scientists, who have dedicated their lives and potential to understanding the true meaning of life, a special place is given to issues related to the upbringing of a healthy generation.

When raising a child, the father is usually more involved in the upbringing of the boys, and the mother is more involved in the upbringing of the girls. Of course, it is important to take into account the level of the child. When a child achieves something, one should not rush to see the result. For example, up to two years old are brought up only with sweet words, through caresses. By the age of five, a child learns about the environment, acquiring basic information at that age. During this period, we will need to try to be a more practical role model, creating a healthy family environment. The father's indifference to his children in the family will eventually lead to ugly consequences. Indifference is a bad habit that leads to a major breakdown in child rearing.

As a result of the father's reluctance, failure to do his duty, and failure to teach useful knowledge and good deeds, he was unable to form the necessary positive qualities in his child. The child also grows up deprived of the good upbringing of his father. The next period requires a bit of demanding and discipline. This period is adolescence, when the child distinguishes between black and white. From this stage he learns the inevitability of reward for good and punishment for evil. During this period, if the child is guided properly, accompanied by educated friends, it is an important step for him to be polite and be a good person. Usually mothers try to hide their children’s mistakes and shortcomings from their father. When I tell them, they beat them, they don't tell the father about the mistakes they made and the bad things they did. As a result, a child can commit even more serious crimes without fear after not being reprimanded in a timely manner.

It is also necessary to be able to keep the norm when giving love. doing everything the child says, approving all the right and wrong behaviors, or even keeping quiet will cause the child to grow up to be completely uneducated. Excessive pampering weakens the child in every way, and showing affection encourages him to be more active. A child who grows up with a husband grows up to be irresponsible and selfish. Therefore, the service of the mother is very necessary and important in the development of the child into a harmonious person.

The most important tool in upbringing is to nurture with kindness and sweetness. These two tools are one and form the child. In particular, it is better not to do education with anger and punishment. After all, forced education quickly fades from a child's memory. As a result, his interest in the field may wane. It is clear that the beginning of education also begins with a

good upbringing.

From social problems in child rearing today; cell phone harassment and social networking are on the rise. While these modern means of communication are important means of communication, they have a negative impact on some young people whose spirituality is not fully formed. Parents, in conjunction with educational institutions, should explain to young people affected by the social network the true nature of the means of communication.

The negative impact from outside of parenting is the biggest risk. Because when a child is not allowed freedom in this regard in the family, he begins to look outside for reasons that satisfy his interests and incentives. This means that parents are also required to pay close attention to their child's outside life. That is, they need to control where their child goes after school or college, what they do. Another method that parents can use as a tool in teaching their child to spend time effectively is the judicious use of modern information technology. It is important for the parents to take the child with him to the scenic places of nature, museums, and at the same time to instill in his heart the beauty of beauty.

In conclusion, the parental and family environment is very important for the upbringing of a generation with strong spiritual immunity, the ability to express themselves fluently, to achieve high results. It is no secret that the conquest of the human heart and mind, especially the various dangers of poisoning the spiritual world of young people, is growing in today's world. Only a strong young generation will be able to protect our sacred land from foreign influences and disasters, to develop our Motherland in all respects. Let us bring up our children in such a way that they grow up faithful to their ancestors, their history, their homeland, their mother tongue, their nation, their religion and their traditions.

REFERENCES:

1. Утаев, А., & Норова, Н. (2019). Олий педагогик таълиммуассаларида норматив – хукукиий хужжатлар таргиботиниташкил этиш. "Таълимда гиинновациялар ва ислохотлар контекстида замонавий кластер тизими: муаммолар, ёндашувлар ва истикболлар" мавзусидагиилмий-амалий анжуманилмийишлар туплами, 2, 48-50.
2. Badalova, B. (2020). Lesson Competition Element in Russian. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, 6(5), 535-537.
3. Barakaevich, K. S. (2020). Improvement of Vocational Training of Pupils in Secondary Schools. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, 24(1).
4. Abdulazizovich, Y. I. (2019). FORMATION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS AS THE BASIS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HUMAN FACTOR. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol*, *7*(7).
5. Baydjanov, B. (2021, June). HIGHER EDUCATION PROSPECTS AND ISSUES OF DEVELOPING INFORMATION SECURITY CULTURE AMONG STUDENTS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF FERGANA REGION). In *Конференции*.
6. Baydjanov, B. K. (2021). Pedagogical and psychological features of the development of information competence in future teachers. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 07 (99), 171-178. Soi: http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-07-99-34 Doi: https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.07.99.34
7. Dilshodovich, I. S. (2021). Ways To Increase the Effectiveness of Physical Education Classes in Secondary Schools. *Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, *2*, 142-143.

8. Haidaraliev, H., & Nizamova, S. (2022). AGE-RELATED FEATURES OF MOTOR QUALITIES IN YOUNGER SCHOOLCHILDREN. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, *3*(05), 94-100.
9. Ibragimovna, T. I. (2021). LEGAL AND REGULATORY FUNDAMENTALS OF REFORM OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN UZBEKISTAN.
10. Ismoilov, S. (2021). Developing A Valued Attitude Towards the Family in Students as A Topical Pedagogical Problem. *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, *3*, 91-93.
11. Ismoilov, S. (2021). PEDAGOGICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT THINKING ACTIVITY IN SCHOOL AND FAMILY COOPERATION. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, *9*(12), 1209-1212.
12. Ismoilov, S. D. (2022). O ‘SMIR YOSHDAGI O ‘QUVCHILARDA OILAVIY QADRIYATLARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING O ‘ZIGA XOS МУҲИМ JIXATLARI. *INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND PRACTICE. SCIENTIFIC-METHODICAL JOURNAL*, *3*(5), 96-100.
13. Ismoilov, S. D. (2022). OILA VA QADRIYAT. *Academic research in educational sciences*, *3*(1), 998-1003.
14. Khakimov, S. T. (2022). INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF PHYSICAL TEXT CHAMPIONSHIP, DIFFERENTIATED BY YOUNG VOLLEYBALLS ACCORDING TO THE SPECIALTY OF THE GAME. *Academic research in educational sciences*, *3*(3), 549-556.
15. Khakimov, S. T. (2022). THE WAYS TO ENHANCE THE TRAINING PROCESS OF YOUNG VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS. *Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal*, *2022*(2), 118-135.
16. Makhmutovna, T. K., & Ibragimovna, T. I. (2020). Specific features of the pedagogical process focused on increasing the social activity of youth. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR)*, *9*, 6.
17. Sidikova, G. S., & Ibrahimovich, T. A. (2021). FORMATION OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH CULTURE AS A SOCIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM. *Conferencea*, 71-74.
18. Tuychieva, I. (2015). The concept of pedagogical innovation in modern education. *The Advanced Science Journal*, 87-90.
19. Tuychieva, I. I. (2018). Mechanisms Ensuring Children’s Thought Activity Development at Preschool Education Process. *Eastern European Scientific Journal*, (6).
20. Tuychiyeva, I. I. (2017). Question of Using Linguo-cultural Material for Learning Native Tongue in Professional Colleges. *Eastern European Scientific Journal*, (4), 84-88.
21. Yuldashev, M. (2021). INNOVATIVE ASPECTS FOR HEALTHY LIFESTYLE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS*, *2*(05), 102-107.
22. Ахмедов, Б. А. (2020). Сиддиков Бахтиёр Саидкулович, Джалалов Бахромжон Бегмурзаевич МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ-ОСНОВНОЙ ФАКТОР В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ. *Academy*, *9*, 60.

23. Джалалов Б.Б. (2016). МЕСТО И РОЛЬ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ ВОСПИТАНИЯ В ПОВЫШЕНИИ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ УЧАЩИХСЯ. Ученый XXI века, (5-1 (18)), 38-41.

24. Джалалов, Б. Б. (2020). ЁШЛАР ИЖТИМОИЙ ФАОЛЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ МЕТОДОЛОГИК АСОСЛАРИ. *Педагогика ва психологияда инновациялар*, *10*(3).

25. Джалалов, Б. Б. (2022). BO ‘LAJAK O ‘QITUVCHILARNING INNOVATSION KOMPETENTLIGINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA SMART-TA’LIMNING IMKONIYATLARI. *УЧИТЕЛЬ*, *3*(4).

26. Ибрагимова, Ш. О. (2019). РОЛЬ СЕМЬИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ЦЕННОСТНЫХ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЙ У МОЛОДЕЖИ О БРАКЕ И СЕМЬЕ. In *EUROPEAN RESEARCH: INNOVATION IN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY* (pp. 84-86).

27. Сиддиков, Б. С., & Джалалов, Б. Б. (2016). ЗАДАЧИ РАЗВИТИЯ АКТИВНОСТИ МОЛОДЁЖИ С ПОМОЩЬЮ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТРЕНИНГОВ. *Ученый XXI века*, (6-2).

28. Туйчиева И.И., & Ганиева Г.В. (2016). ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ПРИНЦИПОВ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ РАБОТЫ ПО РАЗВИТИЮ РЕЧИ. Ученый XXI века, (11 (24)), 48-53.

29. Туйчиева, И. И. (2019). ВОПРОСЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ АКТИВИЗАЦИИ МЫСЛИТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ДЕТЕЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ. In *PSYCHO-PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEMS OF A PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL INTERACTION* (pp. 22-25).

30. Хайдаралиев, Х. Х. (2019). МОТИВАЦИЯ ВЫБОРА ПРОФЕССИИ КАК ПРОЯВЛЕНИЕ ПАТРИОТИЗМА СОВРЕМЕННЫХ СТУДЕНТОВ. In *EUROPEAN RESEARCH: INNOVATION IN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY* (pp. 50-52).

31. Хайдаралиев, Х. Х. (2022). РОЛЬ РИТМИЧЕСКОЙ ГИМНАСТИКИ В ДОШКОЛЬНОМ ОБРОЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ УЧРЕЖДЕНИИ ДЛЯ ДОШКОЛЬНИКОВ. *Academic research in educational sciences*, *3*(3), 591-599.

32. Хайдаралиев, Х. Х. (2022). ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТНОГО ПОДХОДА ДЛЯ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ АНТИКОРРУПЦИОННОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ.